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TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ⁂ Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again.

EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Manures.

[Continued from our last.]

Sir Humphrey Davy, in his lectures on agricultural chemistry, observes, that "all green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, with woody fibres, and readily ferment. When they are to be employed for enriching a soil, they should be ploughed in when in blossom, for it is at this period that they contain the largest quantity of easily soluble matter, and that their leaves are most active in forming nutritive matter. Green crops, pond weeds, or any kind of fresh vegetable matter, require no preparation to fit them for manure. The decomposition slowly proceeds beneath the soil: the soluble matters are gradually dissolved, and the slight fermentation that goes on, checked by the want of a free communication of air, tends to render the woody fibre soluble, without occasioning the rapid dissipation of elastic matter." In speaking of dry straw, the same author states, that when it is made to ferment [illegible] a more manageable manure, [illegible] usual to carry it to the dung hill for this purpose; but he says, "*it is worth experiment*, whether it may not be more economically applied, when [illegible] by a proper mach[illegible] is ploughed in for the use of a crop. In this case, though it would decompose much more slowly, and produce less effect at first, yet its influence [illegible] more lasting."

On this latter point, of dry straw, it is sufficient to remark, that this celebrated chemist does not positively recommend that it be ploughed in without undergoing fermentation; he states it as a subject of doubt, and *worth experiment*, and only believes it to be more economical. He has himself given us the result of an experiment of his own, which should teach us that the only use of applying dry chopped straw, would be the opening a stiff soil. In the very same page from which the above recommendation is extracted, he says, that from "400 grs. of dry barley straw, I obtained 8 grs. of matter soluble in water, which had a brown colour, and *tasted like mucilage*." From 400 grs. of wheat straw, he obtained only 5 grs. of a similar substance. This experiment sufficiently demonstrates, that there can [illegible] no comparison between [illegible] fibre, and the succulent [illegible] vegetable in [illegible] ther elucidation [illegible] the very next [illegible] fact which ought to satisfy the most sceptical. It is in these words: "Woody fibre will not ferment, unless some substances are mixed with it, which act the *same* part as mucilage, sugar, and extractive or albuminous matters, *with which it is usually associated with herbs and succulent vegetables*."

For precision and accuracy in chemical experiments, Sir Humphrey Davy may be safely trusted; but your committee cannot believe he was a good farmer. Indeed most of his experiments, instead of being applied to the valuable productions of the field, were made on "mint" and "primroses," in his garden.

Your committee have read with much pleasure, two small agricultural tracts, published by Mr. Matthew Peters, and recommend them to the attention of the Society, particularly those parts which relate to the subject now under consideration. These works, "The Rational Farmer," and "Winter Riches," contain many valu[illegible] on all [illegible] connected with [illegible] to be most i[illegible] subject of the vegetable manures, at equal war with both hot and short muck farmers. He goes on so far as to say that all animal and compound manures should be excluded from tillage land, and should be applied to meadow and pasture alone. Two of his reasons are so strong, as to carry conviction of their truth, while others are so plausible, as to invite the experiments of all farmers. The former may be stated briefly to be, first, the comparative facility with which a whole field may be manured at once; and secondly, the exemption from weeds, slugs, trash and vermin, which farm-yard manure [illegible] to introduce. Your committee [illegible] in the absence of [illegible] experience on this subject, will briefly state his mode of bringing a field into good tilth and fertility, and it is worthy of remark, that his soil resembles that of far the greater part of our farms.

About the 1st of October, he breaks up a stiff field, and sows, pretty thick, turnips and barley, or rye and oats, (in all cases of turnip sowing, he mixes one quart of radish seed with four quarts of turnip.) This crop is sown on [illegible], ridged for winter fallow. In February you may put in ewes and lambs. In April or May this vegetable crop is turned completely under, with a proper plough, and on the furrow he sows buckwheat, turnips, and vetches, any or all, (but a mixture seems preferable,) and harrows them in lightly. Thus you have one crop of vegetable manure under furrow, while another is growing above it. The end of July, or beginning of August, he turns under this second crop as before, and the end of September his field is ready for wheat. [illegible] which he [illegible] conclusion [illegible] [illegible] and to consider the advantages arising from two vegetable manurings, and a sprinkling of sheep manure, performing their putrefactive office within the soil, and keeping therein all their native salts and fertile oily juice, with only three ploughings.

Your committee, though inexperienced on this subject, cannot avoid recommending to this Society, the adoption of a plan on principles similar to those of Mr. Peters. The end of September, any of the following seed, or a mixture of them, as judgment may dictate, should be sown, on one ploughing and harrowing in: turnips, barley, Egyptian oats, rye, Hanover turnip, or any other succulent vegetable, not usually injured by frost. In the yeaning season your ewes and lambs, and your calves [illegible] pastured on it [illegible] rowed in, [illegible] up the under part of the [illegible] turned. Buckwheat, vetches, or tares, turnips, cabbage seed, peas, chickory, and in general, all luxuriant, juicy vegetables. The first of August this second crop should be rolled, and neatly turned under; and if wheat, barley, or Egyptian oats are to be the crop for the ensuing year, they may be sown any time in September, or first half of October, taking great care *so to* water furrow [illegible] cause as little washing [illegible] this field be wanted for [illegible], it is recommended [illegible] turnip and radish in September [illegible] hogs and sheep [illegible] winter, and the [illegible] the end of March.

All clover and other grass lays have long been used with unvarying success, as a vegetable manure. Their direct effect is to [illegible] the soil by their woody fibre and roots, and to enrich it with their mucilaginous substances, which are [illegible] soluble in water. Old pasture fields [illegible] grow up, or some time previous to being turned in, that a larger portion of vegetable matter may be imparted to the soil. It is not uncommon to see some worn out fields, thrown out of cultivation on account of their sterility, growing up in rag weed; the farmer of good judgment, keeping stock of every kind out, would turn under these weeds before the seed begins to form. This [illegible] would encourage a more [illegible] on the land, which should [illegible] same manner, and if he [illegible] the benevolent designs of nature, and sow down a winter vegetable [illegible] the poorest soils would be restored [illegible] fertility. Let the farmer who [illegible] a little trouble, compare the [illegible] of a few ploughings, [illegible] laborious operations necessary in clearing new lands, and placing it in good order to receive seed; [illegible] it less laborious to improve twenty [illegible] of his worn out fields, than to clear two. This calculation is within the reach of any one.

The ashes of all vegetables is an exceedingly useful manure, particularly to low wet and stiff soils. The vegetable alkali contained in them, gives solubility to all vegetable substances, and from its strong attraction for water, may tend to give some degree of moisture to the soil, or to other manures; on this latter account it is of great service, properly mixed in a composted heap.

There are many other vegetable substances which may, with success, be used in restoring worn out tillage land, but as most, if not all of them, may with far greater effects be transferred to the compost heap, your committee will proceed to the consideration of the third division, or compound manures.

[illegible] concluded in our next.

[illegible]

DR. FRANKLIN.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

The following is the copy of an original letter from the venerable Franklin, to a minister of a church in the south part of New-Jersey, which has been recently discovered there among some old family papers. It is a composition perfectly in the manner and spirit of that great and worthy man.

"PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 6, 1753.

"DEAR SIR—I received your kind letter of the 2d inst. and am glad to hear that you increase in strength—I hope you will continue mending until you recover your former health and firmness. Let me know whether you still use the cold bath and what effect it has. As to the kindness you mention, I wish it could have been of more serious service to you; but if it had, the only thanks I should desire, are, that you would always be ready to [illegible] I shall never [illegible] making the least direct return; and numberless mercies from God, who is infinitely above being benefited by our services. These kindnesses from men, I can, therefore, [illegible] to their fellow men; and I can only show my gratitude to God by a readiness to help his other children, and my brethren, for I do not think that thanks and compliments, though repeated weekly, can discharge our real obligations to each other, and much less, to our Creator.

"You will see, in this, my notion of good works, that I am far from expecting to merit heaven by them. By heaven, we understand a state of happiness, infinite in degree and eternal in duration: I can do nothing to deserve such reward. He that, for giving a draught of water to a thirsty person, should expect to [illegible] a good plantation, would be modest in his demands compared with those who think they deserve heaven for the little good they do on earth. Even the mixed imperfect pleasures we enjoy in this world, are rather from God's goodness than our merit; how much more so the happiness of heaven? for my part, I have not the vanity to think that I deserve it, the folly to expect it, or the ambition to desire it, but content myself in submitting to the disposal of that God who made me, who has hitherto preserved and blessed me, and in whose fatherly goodness I may well confide, that he will never make me miserable, and that the affliction I may at any time suffer, may tend to my benefit.

"The faith you mention has, doubtless, its use in the world. I do not desire to see it diminished, nor could I desire to see it lessened in any man; but I wish it were more productive of good works than I have generally seen it. I mean real good works, works of kindness, charity, mercy and public spirit; not holy-day [illegible] hearing, reading, performing church ceremonies, or making long prayers, filled with flatteries and compliments, despised [illegible] much less [illegible] the hearing [illegible] but if men rest in [illegible] as too many do, [illegible] should value itself on [illegible] and putting forth leaves, though it never produced any fruit.

"Your good master thought much less of these outward appearances than many of his modern disciples. He preferred the doers of the word, to the hearers; the son that seemingly refused to obey his father and yet performed his commands, to him that professed his readiness but neglected the work; the heretical but charitable Samaritan, to the uncharitabl[illegible] dox priest and sanctified [illegible] those who gave food to [illegible] drink to the thirsty and [illegible] naked, entertainment to [illegible] and never heard of his [illegible] clares shall, in the last day [illegible] ed; when those who cry [illegible] who value themselves o[illegible] though great enough to [illegible] cles, but have neglecte[illegible] shall be rejected. H[illegible] he came not to call th[illegible] sinners to repentance [illegible] his modest opini[illegible] some in his tim[illegible] ey not hear even [illegible] but now-a-d[illegible] tle parson [illegible] think it duty of [illegible] within his rea[illegible] sit under [illegible] administration that whoever omits this offends G[illegible] I wish to such more humility, a[illegible] you health and firmness. Being [illegible] friend and servant,

BENJAMIN FRANKLI[illegible]

Meteoric Iron from Baffin's Ba[illegible]—The officers in the expedition under captain Ross, lately returned from Baffin's bay, expressed their great astonishment in having found the native Esquimaux in possession of instru[illegible] made of iron, which led them to [illegible] either that they must at some [illegible] have had traffic with other na[illegible] which seemed almost imp[illegible] le, [illegible] iron must be produced [illegible]. A diligent search, however, [illegible] them on the point, for an immense mass of iron was discovered on the surface of the earth, a lump of which they brought with them to [illegible] which has since been analyzed [illegible] scientific gentlemen at the [illegible] institution, and found to be composed of 3 per cent. nickel, the rest iron [illegible]

From the [illegible] kel [illegible] in [illegible] by [illegible] Pari[illegible] fallen from [illegible] no doubt of that b[illegible]'s bay being of a similar kind. [illegible] extraordinary fact, perhaps the [illegible] portant result of the expedition [illegible] not only teach [illegible] explain the phenomenon of the [illegible] ern *lights*, from which it is possible [illegible] ric iron may be produced to an [illegible] hitherto unimagined, [illegible] for the remarkable [illegible] compass in these [illegible] unravel the entire [illegible] tism and the needle.

The red snow [illegible] is said to be occ[illegible] ments of the [illegible] had their breeding places on the spot. Instead of iron being found there, "lying on the surface in heaps, and in considerable quantities," no iron was found either there or elsewhere; iron was heard of at some distance in the mountains, but not "in heaps," the whole being confined, by the report of the Esquimaux, to two single pieces. It is true, these pieces turn out to be meteoric, and to contain nickel; but professor Brande, who determined this, determined also, that the coloring matter of the snow contained a large portion of uric acid, and concluded (for he was ignorant of the fact of the multitudes of birds) that it could only have been given by the excrement of birds.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

We in Charleston are subject to many privations and inconveniences from our unfortunate position in the southern quarter of the Union. All foreign intelligence comes to us, like a squeezed lemon, thro' the hands of our northern brethren, who receive it fresh from the other side of the water. All the domestic events of great interest occur at the north—nothing marvellous happens in Charleston, and nobody of consequence comes to see us. We cannot see the Steam-Frigate—nor Sea-Serpent—nor the West-Point Cadets—nor be invited to a dance on board of a 74. We never saw COOKE, nor *Kean*, nor [illegible], nor Jerome, nor the Albi[illegible] Caraboo,—nor Doctor MITCHELL, nor Professor EVERETT—nor any of the protentous prodigies of the age. We have no white mountains, nor green, nor blue. We have no falls of Niagara, nor of Passaic, nor Cohoes—no sp[illegible] of Saratoga, of sulphur or o[illegible] natural or artificial—no ru[illegible] to elegant rendezvous of [illegible]ed, or the fair. We [illegible] salmon, nor currants, nor [illegible] wallfruit, so tempting to the [illegible] Bostonians. If there is a p[illegible] whether for the bones of MONTGOMERY, or of *Paine*, or of *Andre*, we see nothing at all of it. In short, we are kept in the dark completely—as if we were nobody. Even the eclipse comes to us after it has been gazed upon by all, at the north, who choose to look at it.—And yet, in spite of our deficiences, we have to pay the taxes, and support the public burdens as much as if we were more fortunate. What a pity the nation moves not on a pivot, so that the South might occasionally take the place of the North, and we come in for our share of the West-Point Cadets, the Sea-Serpent, and the other re[illegible] the Republic!

[illegible] THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

[illegible] of a Conversation with Mr. West, [illegible] September 26, 1816.

[illegible] Mr. West, at his house in [illegible] sent in my card, and wait[illegible]t in his picture gallery, [illegible]me to us, and received us [illegible] politeness, and invited us i[illegible]nting room. He observed th[illegible] he had left Philadelphia in th[illegible]60, he retained a perfect re[illegible] it, and he had, he believ[illegible] idea of its progress and im[illegible] inquired after his old acq[illegible] there, particularly Mr. Joseph[illegible] from whom, though blind, h[illegible] received letters signed [illegible] hand. He made some inquiries [illegible] state of fine arts in Philadelphia, and whether the academy there had purchased his two paintings of Lear and Hamlet. Leslie was then mentioned, of whom he spoke in the highest terms; and his first production, after he came to England, (the Witch of Endor,) he pronounced the best painting, as a first essay, he had ever seen; this was the opinion of all the artists who had seen it. He regretted his talents were so much employed upon the more profitable, but less honorable, department—portrait painting; that, in short, his abilities promised to raise him to [illegible] excellence. He spoke very fa[illegible] of Sully, and regretted that [illegible] obliged to leave England so [illegible] ma[illegible] inquiries about Stuart, [illegible] sa[illegible]d been with him seven [illegible] So great was the genius of Stuart, he seemed to be of opinion that, after the death of Sir Joseph Reynolds, and Gainsborough, he might have been without a rival, and attained the highest honours of that department. The conversation turned upon the Elgin Marbles, which he declared to be the finest pieces of sculpture in the world. In [illegible] my question whether they ex[illegible] Belvidere, &c. he sai[illegible] th[illegible] th[illegible] in G[illegible] belonged to a [illegible] begun to decli[illegible] that Sir Thomas Lawrence stood at the head of English portrait painters, and was particularly ex[illegible] female pictures. He spoke of [illegible] the U. S. had sustained by the death of Mr. Fulton, and of the increasing use of Steam Boats. I mentioned the picture of Oliver Cromwell dissolving the Parliament, and on my observing that Dr. Johnson had [illegible] that event as a fine subject [illegible], he said he had been in the habit of meeting him often at Sir Joshua Reynolds's. Upon taking leave [illegible] he [illegible] to consider his [illegible] exhibition room as our own, and visit it whenever we felt the inclination.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

It was remarked by President Adams, a few years ago, that the history of the American revolution was lost. His observation created much surprise at the time it was made, but experience daily proves that it was founded in truth. When a great political change takes place in a nation—when the fundamental principles of a government are subverted, and a new constitution is established, and when the whole, too, is produced by the free exercise of public opinion, there must be a thousand secret springs whose latent operation is concealed from the human eye. What man, let us ask, in the political theatre of the present hour, can open the journals of the old Congress of 1776, and tell us the history of those able and eloquent state papers, which called forth that memorable eulogium of the immortal Chatham that ranked our patriots with the master spirits of the Grecian states?—Where can we find a full history of the Declaration of Independence? We know by whom it was written, and we know the names of the committee who reported it; but where is the interesting detail of the discussions, and of the many incidents that must have transpired, previous to its communication to Congress? There was a masterly state paper issued by the continental Congress, in the shape of an appeal to the justice of the British government, drawn up under peculiar and novel circumstances, by the venerable John Jay; and yet no man, but himself, can tell the devoted hour and the chosen place where he poured forth his indignant spirit, and displayed the resources of his rich, clear, and elegant mind, or the ordeal which it passed, previous to its adoption. As we turn from the senate to the field, we are still more involved in darkness. There were exploits of heroism, there were dangers encountered, there were instances of fortitude, in the course of the revolution, that no pen has recorded, that no pen can record, and that struck out some of the brightest traits of individual and national character, that ever spread lustre and glory over the pages of human history. We therefore entirely concur in the remark of the ex-president. Some of the most important and interesting materials for a correct history of the revolution are scattered with the wrecks of departed times, and no hand can gather them up, mould them into life, and clothe them in the garb of grace and beauty.—Most of the American sages sleep with their fathers, and no memoir of note has been left behind, by a single one of the illustrious group; and if those who still linger among us have neglected to retain the means of enlightening posterity, the early history of our political existence will ever be deficient, or be identified with conjecture and false conclusions.

We have been led to these remarks by a work which has just issued from the press, entitled, "Secret proceedings and debates of the convention assembled at Philadelphia, in the year 1787, for the purpose of forming the constitution of the United States of America: from the notes taken by the late Robert Yates, Esq. chief justice of New-York, and copied by John Lansing, jr. Esq. late chancellor of this state, with the information laid before the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, by Luther Martin, with other historical documents concerning the establishment of our national compact."

We consider this volume a great acquisition to the materials of American history. It reveals incidents that have long been [illegible] in darkness; it shews [illegible] free people, [illegible] sanctioned by [illegible] people [illegible] principles of those men who formed our system of national government, and divulges many doctrines, not altogether orthodox at the present day. This book, in fact, deserves an attentive perusal by every statesman and politician, and by every individual in the nation, who feels that he acts for himself, and stands upon equality among the many millions who sustain the only republican fabric that defies the shocks and ruins of revolution.

There is one circumstance which shews itself more than once in the course of this journal, which creates no small degree of surprise. There appear to have been many distinguished statesmen in the convention of 1787, who were for breaking down state rights, and for giving more strength to the general government.—Thus, Governor Randolph, a member of the convention from the state of Virginia, after taking a long and elaborate view of the defects in the old confederation, and offering a set of resolutions to remedy existing defects, "candidly confessed that they were not intended for a *federal government*—he meant a strong *consolidated union*, in which the idea of states would be nearly annihilated. [p. 97 of debates.] In these principles he stood not alone.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

Foreign.

FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, AUG. 29.—Last evening the schr. Orbit, captain Macy, arrived from Liverpool, whence he sailed on the 28th of July; to which day the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of papers.

Great preparations were making at Liverpool, and other towns, to celebrate the king's coronation.

At Manchester, twenty oxen and sixty sheep, with 400 barrels of ale, are to be distributed amongst the populace. At New Castle, a pump *running* with wine will be open to the public, and three pumps will also *run* ale.

The Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, which was to be opened on the coronation day, has been ten years in building.

The London theatres are to be thrown open to the public.

A New Castle paper of the 28th of June says, that the weather for the last seven weeks had been unusually cold and *frosty*; and since the sun passed the summer solstice, on the 21st, the frost has been more intense, and the winds bitter from N. E. The leaves of the trees, in exposed situations, were curled up, and withered; and from want of rain and night dews, vegetation looked sickly.

A London paper mentions, as an interesting fact, that on the first of the *dog days* there was *ice* in the vicinity of London.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th of June mention, that Danesi the Banker, has been put to death by order of the Porte, notwithstanding the pressing instances of Count Strogonoff, the Russian ambassador, to save him—a result which must have been the more painful to that minister, as it is understood that the unfortunate Danesi was solely induced to remain at Constantinople by the assurance of his protection.

The affairs of the Greeks look more favorable than at our former advices. It appears from recent accounts, that the Turks have been defeated in a general engagement. Ypsilanti had an army of 25,000 men, well provided with artillery, and the cause in favor of the Greeks was extending.

The [illegible] of the death of *Bonaparte* [illegible] July. In the [illegible] 8th, when the [illegible]ter stated the "*Usurper is dead*," [illegible]asimer Perrier exclaimed, "It is the kick of the ass—the lion is dead!" "The partizans of Bonaparte," replied M. Du[illegible] Grenedan, "may now cry *L'Empereur est mort, vive l'Empereur!*" A voice on the left—"It is a seditious cry." A murmur of a particular character run through the assembly, and it soon after broke up! When gen. Rapp was informed of the event, he shed tears. This circumstance was communicated to the king, who, when he next saw the general, which was on his way to mass, he deigned to tell him, that, far from blaming his sensibility, he regarded it as a new pledge of his fidelity. "It is true, sire," answered general Rapp, "that I felt deep emotion on learning the death of a man to whom I owe every thing—even the happiness of serving your majesty." A French paper says, that Bonaparte has left 40,000,000 francs, which sum is deposited in the Tower of London. His son is heir to this property.

The general court of the East India Company were in session at London when the news of Bonaparte's death was received. The chairman receiv[illegible] from [illegible] event, [illegible] man, who had [illegible] politically dead, matter of [illegible] [Hear!]

Several members spoke after Mr. Kinnaird, and considerable time elapsed before order was restored.

The French chamber of deputies, on the 9th of July, passed the project of a law to continue the censorship—214 to 112.

In the house of commons, July 10th, Mr. Bennett asked the reason why the *name* of Bonaparte's French physician was not affixed to the document stating the cause of his death, as it was a remarkable omission? The [illegible] of Londonderry said he could [illegible] for the omission.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The London [illegible] Chronicle of the 10th July, contains a long letter from Dr. O'Meara, late Surgeon of Napoleon, in which he ridicules the statement of the Emperor having died of a cancer. We have not room for the whole letter, but the following extracts [illegible] our readers to form a pretty [illegible] idea of the writer's opinion.—*Nat. Adv.*

"It is very important first to observe that this report is *not signed* by Professor Antommarchi, although the Governor asserts that the *whole* of the medical gentlemen concurred in a *report* on their appearance; and next, I assert, without dread of contradiction, that no man ever saw an instance of cancer of the stomach proceeding through all its stages, from its commencement to death, in seven weeks and one day. Cancer of the stomach is a tedious, lingering disease, keeping the patient in torture for months; but, here we have the *stomach, to nearly its whole extent, a mass of cancerous disease in seven weeks!* With respect to the assertion of hereditary cancer, promulgated through a fabricated letter, by those who had the Gazette report in their possession, it is too contemptible to be seriously refuted. No respectable ancient author ever mentioned, no modern practitioner ever met, such a disease; it is a desperate experiment practised upon public credulity, too gross to impose upon the most uninformed, but naturally enough to be hazarded by those who are willing to impute the death of the victim to any other cause rather than the true one. It is only surprising that they have not followed it up by a calculation of how many years may elapse before the stomach of young Napoleon is to enter upon its paternal inheritance. The story is too ridiculous for argument, and those that have fabricated it might just as well assert the existence of hereditary drunkenness, or hereditary murder, or any other moral depravity which may happen to be uppermost in their memories. I do not assert positively the proximate cause of the death of Napoleon; that can only be known with certainty to the Almighty Disposer of life and death; but I assert, unhesitatingly, that it was hastened by the treatment he experienced—by his transportation to a tropical climate—by the petty vexations inflicted in his imprisonment—by the numberless minute and studied mortifications, which none but a mind like his could have endured, and at length by that derangement of the digestive organs which mental anxiety invariably produces. Such is my opinion, not originating in the indignation of the moment, but formed and deliberated long ago, and delivered by me, *in language not to be misunderstood*, at two different periods of Napoleon's detention. I told his Majesty's ministers, emphatically, that if the same treatment was continued, 'his premature death might not be so immediate, but was quite as inevitable, as if it had taken place under the hands of the executioner.' To these documents I now direct the eyes of [illegible] the testimonies of my judg[illegible] point, for the accuracy with which it was formed."

ST. HELENA, MAY 15.

"Bonaparte may be said to have died rather heroically than otherwise, as the pain arising from the disease must have been very acute, and he never uttered a complaint. He refused medicine as useless, and stated, a month previous to his exit, that he should never rise from his bed again. At that period he also said, that he was confident that he knew better than the surgeons what the disease was; and that it was the same his father died of. The pain that it gave him, he described as if a knife had been run into his body and broke short off, the wound closing externally afterwards. A few hours previous to his decease he is said to have gradually drawn his hands from his sides, and to have clasped them over his breast, doubtless offering up a prayer at the same time. He then released them, and they fell into their former position.—During the latter part of his illness, his eyes were constantly fixed on the full length portrait of his son, which was hung up by his request at the foot of his bed; and it seems that his attachment to the child was very great. The last words of Bonaparte have not yet been recorded: [illegible]ered in a state of delirium, [illegible] what was working in his [illegible] was the first word, and [illegible] what seemed to [illegible] He [illegible] France,' and never spoke again. The head and face of Bonaparte were immensely large in proportion to his body; they may with great propriety be said to be the only parts that could be reckoned fine. His face, fourteen hours after his death, was one of the most interesting that could be imagined, but from the extrême heat of the climate, the decay was so rapid that shortly afterwards the features collapsed; and, at the time that he was laid in state, after his having been opened, the countenance had undergone a total alteration. His body was altogether mean; bones very small, and very little muscles."

"The wounds on his body were as follows:—a small wound on the head, received from the halbert of an English sergeant at Toulon; one above the knee, by a spent ball, received at Ratisbon; and one near the ancle, a deep musket-ball graze, that he received in Italy. His cranium did not give the satisfaction to the craniologists that was anticipated. A great deal of trouble was taken by Doctors Mitchell and Barton to have a cast of his face and cranium; but unfortunately the quality of the gypsum, which was only to be procured from the island, was such as rendered all their attempts fruitless. A short time previous to his death, he scratched an N with a penknife on a snuff-box, which he presented to Dr. Arnott, for his attendance on him, and has left the above gentleman 500 Napoleons."

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 3.

From Lisbon.—By the schooner Franklin, capt. Bradford, arrived here yesterday, in 60 days from Lisbon, we learn that the King of Portugal had arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, but was not suffered to land until he had signed the new constitution. His officers of state were ordered back. Lisbon, it is stated, was in much confusion.

About the 15th of June, soon after the emperor of Russia's return to St. Petersburg, from an absence of nearly ten months, the Ambassador from the United States, the hon. Mr. Middleton, and the new Ambassador from Sweden, had an audience, and delivered their credentials.

According to report, Mr. Salmon, the Ambassador from Spain to Russia, appointed since the adoption of the constitution, and who has been at St. Petersburg for some time, had not been admitted to an audience by the Emperor, although his Majesty received several other Ministers after his late return to his capital.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

BALTIMORE, SEPT. 3.

A passenger in the brig Robert, Capt. Coffin, arrived here on Saturday, informs that when he left Rio de Janeiro, that city was quiet, but every day brought information that some one of the Capitania had thrown off its allegiance to the government of the Regency established for Brazil by the King. Anterior to his departure for Portugal, the last which had revolted was that of St. Paulo, where they had established a provisional government, under the guidance of their former Governor.

On the 5th of June, the third explosion took place among the troops stationed in Rio de Janeiro, which ended in compelling the Prince Royal to dismiss Condedos Arcos, Secretary of State for Foreign and Interior affairs and Secretary of Marine, from his command, with orders to leave Brazil in five days—also, to appoint a Junta Provisional to govern Brazil agreeably to the constitution of Portugal.

Previous to the sailing of the Robert, information had been received from Montevideo, that Gen. Lacor, commander of the Portuguese forces occupying that place, was negotiating with the Spaniards for the annexation of that district of country to Brazil; and it was generally believed that a treaty would soon be concluded to that effect.—*American.*

DOMESTIC.

MURDER!

NORFOLK, AUGUST 27.

It is stated in an advertisement which we publish to-day, that the dead body of a man, sewed up in a blanket, was found floating in Pasquotank river, near Joshua Sawyer's landing, (in Camden County, N. C.) upon which a murder had been committed, evidently by a man named *Joseph Yellowly*. The circumstances of this affair are not a little remarkable, and serve as another instance of a providential agency in the developement of this worst of crimes, even though it be concealed by all the art and ingenuity which fear of punishment can lend to the guilty perpetrator.

About the first of this month, Joseph Yellowly, alias Captain Yellowly, (for he has been a ship master) departed from this place in a canal boat for Plymouth, N. C. taking with him a man (not known by name to any one in this place, that we can learn,) as a passenger. The boat was detained a short time at River bridge, where it was ascertained and reported to one of the hands on board of her, that this passenger had a very large sum of money about him. On the 4th the boat reached Sawyer's landing, where there was a pile of stones, a few of which they took on board, as they stated, for ballast, although admonished by Mr. Sawyer not to take them, as he wanted them for a particular purpose.—Among the stones thus taken by Yellowly, was one having some peculiarity about it, which rendered it remarkable, and easy to be indentified by any one who had ever seen it.

A few days after Yellowly had touched at the landing, the discovery was made of the floating corpse. It appeared to have been stabbed in the throat with a large knife, directly across the jugular vein; and upon a further examination it was found that the neck had been broken. From a considerable rip in the sewing of the blanket, it was supposed that some heavy weight had been sewed up with the body to sink it, and that, the sewing having given way, the weight fell out and permitted the body to rise to the surface of the water. The suggestion was soon confirmed by a circumstance which at the same time disclosed the author of the bloody deed; for, on opening the blanket, a stone dropped out—and, strange to say! the identical stone we have just described as so remarkable in its appearance, which Yellowly and his people had taken, among others, from Sawyer's landing! Had it been a common one, which might have been picked up any where else as well as at Sawyer's landing, it is probable that suspicion as to the murderer would have been silent, and further inquiry deemed unavailing—but being susceptible of immediate identity, the inference from the circumstance of its removal, in connection with the murder, became infallible. Nor is it less worthy of remark, that all the stones which were sewed up in the blanket with the body, should have dropped through the rip, and been lost, save this particular one, which seems to have been specially reserved by the same inscrutible agency which caused it to be detached from its depository at the landing, to bear witness to this horrid deed! Thus can Providence make even the stones to cry out against the guilty murderer!

It was further proved, that the day after Yellowly passed the landing, there was one person less in the boat with him than was seen on board the preceding day; and that the missing person was he who was said to be a passenger, and who was reported to have had a large sum of money about him. No particulars whatever respecting this person have transpired; nor have we heard what became of the canal boat and hands. It appears, however, that Yellowly, for the apprehension of whom a warrant was issued, has fled.

It is proper to remark of this man, that those who have had any transactions with him in this place, believed him to be upright in his conduct and incapable of a crime so atrocious. So favorable indeed is the report we have had of him, that although we have been in possession of the above particulars for more than a week, we declined publishing them until we could do so upon official authority.

PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1821.

If the editor of the Wilmington Recorder will be so good as to furnish us with a copy of the "excellent speech of Mr. Gaston, recently delivered in the Senate, on the subject of a Convention," we promise him to give it an attentive perusal; and if it be not too lengthy, we shall have no objection to republish it in our paper, "for the benefit of the people of the West." They are willing to receive all the light which can be elicited on the subject; and if it can be shown that their claims are not founded in justice,—that they possess equal rights with their fellow-citizens in the East,—that if they have grievances, these grievances are felt equally in all parts of the state,—the editor of the Recorder will not find them backward in acknowledging their error, and in renouncing their unfounded claims. But until they are thus convinced, they will be firm and unyielding in their demands; they will persevere until their objects are accomplished.

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Gen. **Carroll** is elected Governor of Tennessee by upwards of 30,000 majority over his opponent, Col. **Ward**. The election was warmly contested, and produced unusual excitement. Gen. **Carroll** is well known for his military services during the late war.

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WHAT NEXT?

Since Mr. Symmes has made the wonderful discovery of a new world within this little planet of ours, it is not strange that, like Columbus, he should have rivals, and competitors for fame; indeed, it would be strange, if he had not. He has one, and almost in his own neighborhood; one, who has an entirely "new system of astronomy," to which, in imitation of Mr. Symmes, and other great men,—of which, by the by, the present age is very prolific,—are affixed sufficient proofs, not of its probable, but of its absolute correctness. A writer in the Cahawba (Alabama) Press informs the public that he is about publishing a series of numbers in that paper, one of which is to contain a "concise review of the most prominent features of the present popular theory of astronomy;" in another, "*the fallacy of the doctrine of physical astronomy is attempted to be shown;*" and the last is to "contain a brief sketch of a new system of astronomy," to which are subjoined proofs, &c. as above mentioned.

This discovery of the fallacy of our present system of astronomy, like that of gravitation, is the merest accident in the world. Our discoverer, it seems, at the age of *forty*,—the age of wisdom,—commenced the study of astronomy for the sole purpose of preparing himself the better to instruct his own progeny, and to answer such astronomical questions as curiosity might prompt them to ask him; and that was all he expected or even wished for. "But how great," says he, "was my astonishment, and I may add, my regret, [a great cause for regret, truly!] when, after a close investigation of the subject, I found that the entire theory must be completely defective, and that it is built upon downright impossibilities, which are altogether irreconcilable to what may be deemed common rational sense; and finally, that it is supported by points and reasoning apparently hypothetical and fallacious."

We shall wait with no little anxiety for the development of this new system; and we hope the editor of the Press will not fail to forward us the numbers containing the discoveries of this worthy competitor of Col. Symmes, this detector of Isaac Newton's fallacies and fooleries. How absurd will it soon appear, that any one should ever have believed in the doctrine of centrifugal and centripetal forces, of attraction and gravitation, in the theory of the tides, the laws of motion, &c. "It is a beautiful sight," says a late writer, "to see Newton moulding the earth to its proper shape; saying to the tides, hitherto shall ye come, and no farther; chaining the planets to an immovable centre, and prescribing limits to the eccentric wanderings of comets. How elevated his rank, how far removed from all who have preceded him in the same cause!" Alas! that this panegyric should be so unmerited. Henceforth, let England no more reproach us for our lack of science; let her no more tauntingly ask, "what new *constellations* have Americans discovered?" They have discovered new *worlds*, and given a new and rational astronomical system to the *old world:* they have overturned the system of Newton; of that Newton who is the boast of England; whose "philosophy was that of England;" whose "genius was the most rare that any country or age has produced!" Yes, they have done all this! and now let England blush, and hang her head in silence!

But Kentucky and Alabama are not the only parts of this favored land of science which are productive of these wonderful geniuses; even we, in this quarter, have some of them. It is not often that a more original genius is found than Capt. *Fungus.* He has not only made discoveries himself, but has improved on the discoveries of others. He at once adopted Symmes' theory; and, unlike him, has applied it to some practical purpose: he has used it to account for many of the phenomena in the natural world, which have so long humbled the pride of philosophy. He has established, by a course of reasoning as incontrovertible as mathematical demonstration, the important facts, that the earthquakes which sometimes set this world of ours "reeling to and fro like a drunken man," are caused by the trip-hammers of the natives of the inner world, with which they forge huge battering-rams to clear the ice away from the aperture at the poles, and keep their sky-light open: that from some cause or other, (probably the anniversary of their independence is one, and the christmas holy-days another,) they at certain times have great rejoicings, and on such occasions make large bonfires, which burning up through this shell, cause our *volcanoes:* that the *aurora borealis* is produced by the *intramundane* boys diverting themselves with *fire balls*, the light from which being refracted by the polar ice, darts forth in ten thousand directions, and serves the double purpose of astonishing the *convexites* on the more favored parts of this hollow spheroid,—so he terms it,—and affording a very seasonable light to the Greenlanders, (the next door neighbors to the *concavites*,) during their long and otherwise cheerless night. We should feel a great deal of pleasure, as well as pride, in saying more of Capt. *Fungus;* but time will not permit. We have spoken of some of his improvements, because they had an intimate connection with our subject; of his original and important discoveries we have said nothing.

We record the above facts, merely for the purpose of showing, that in spite of all the Edinburg and Quarterly Reviewers may say, we are really a scientific people; that while in Europe they have scarcely one truly great man in an age, here they spring up like mushrooms; and that so common are they, we think no more of them, than of so many dunces or lunatics.

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Bingham & White:

Let me take the liberty to prescribe for the case of "John Poorman," whose complaint appears in your 61 No. A patient should be aware of the danger he exposes himself to, by mistaking or misrepresenting his disease; and from the symptoms which appear, it is to be apprehended that John has mistaken the true cause of his complaint.

In numerous cases which have fallen under my own observation, and which were at first supposed to originate in some folly or extravagance of the *wife*, on more nice examination, and with the aid of longer experience, they have turned out, nine times out of ten, to have been produced by the *husband* having too frequently joined, not, indeed, with "tea parties," but with more pernicious whiskey parties at "the grog shops." Now John, if my conjecture is right as to the cause of your disorders, (and it is agreed among most of the Doctors that mortgages, debts, &c. are strong indications of the fact,) your cure is easily effected, depending more on abstinence, than on [illegible]ive course of medicine. Only attend to the following recipes, which I offer you gratis, and your complaints will doubtless soon vanish.

1. Rise at five in the morning, and betake yourself to some honest and active employment; this will give you a natural appetite for some durable nourishment, and save you the expense of a glass of bitters,—the effect of which is infinitely worse upon your animal and mental system than even *tea* itself. Breakfast at 8 or 9 with your family.

2. Abstain the remaining twenty-four hours in each day from brandy, whiskey, and rum, with every other kind of ardent spirits; if, however, your stomach is too much depraved to admit of an immediate and entire disuse of these, I charge you on the peril of your fortune, your morals, and your life, not to go to "the grog shop" for the smallest dose, as that is the seat of infection, will perpetuate the malady, and perhaps make it hereditary.

3. Keep your engagements with men,—that is, promise nothing but what you have it in your power to perform—this will convince *every body* that, although you owe them, you intend to lead a life of *temperance*, honesty, and industry, and they will predict your recovery, without removing you to the hospital (brick house.)

If rigid attention to the above does not produce a "radical cure" of the disorder which you complain of, by the time I hear from you again, I must conclude the good lady's insatiable thirst for *tea*, procrastinates your cure, and I will endeavour to prescribe for that also.

Your faithful servant,

ESCULAPIUS.

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FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. PRINTERS:

Believing it unnecessary to discuss the subject of a Convention, for the purpose of casting any additional light thereon, I, in this communication, shall only throw together such ideas as have suggested themselves with regard to the proper time and place for the meeting of a Convention.

As to the time, I presume my fellow-citizens of the west think with myself, that one more application should be made to the legislature for their consent and approbation; if this should be withheld, there is but one sentiment on the question whether it is expedient for the people to convene and amend the constitution of North-Carolina.

On other considerations than the impression that the next General Assembly will sanction a Convention, it may be expedient to delay until the close of the next session of the legislature, to wit: uniformity of ac[illegible] an object of such importance [illegible] amending the constitution of a popul[illegible] wealthy [illegible] it is necessary that all parts of the same be, or have an opportunity of being equally represented. The question then occurs, what method shall we pursue, to give each individual his proper weight in the convention? [illegible] I shall barely suggest the outlines [illegible] plan, in order that those more immediately concerned may mature the same and bring it into action. This task, I think, naturally devolves on the members of the General Assembly who are friendly to legitimate representation.

There being little expectation that a majority of the General Assembly will act honorably on the occasion, the people of the west look to their representatives for a proper scheme of representation in the convention. We wish to have sufficient numbers to represent the people fairly; and at the same time we wish to provide against the inconveniences which arise when legislative bodies are too large and unwieldy: perhaps one representative to every 5,000 free citizens, would be a proper number. It will be necessary, also, for them to appoint the time of election, and the time and place of meeting in Convention. The election, probably, might be held on the first of February: this would be long enough after the rise of the Assembly for every one to be apprised of the time of election; and would likewise give sufficient time for the members to meet in Convention and amend the constitution previous to our next annual election.

When the Convention should meet, I conceive to be immaterial, provided it be long enough before the usual time of election to give the necessary notice of the number of representatives each county is entitled to elect: probably the middle of March, or first of April, would be a proper time.

On the selection of a place, there may be a diversity of opinions. Some may contend, that as Raleigh is the seat of government, it ought to be that of the Convention. From these I am not disposed to dissent, provided the approbation of the legislature should be obtained for the Convention; otherwise, I presume the citizens of Raleigh ought not to expect that favour. Others, with more propriety, may put Fayetteville in nomination: those I think have many arguments in their favor; among them I shall enumerate one or two only, to wit: that it is the emporium of commerce in the state, and conveniently situated. Asheboro' is said to be the nearest central village in North-Carolina; but probably the smallness of the place, and sterility of the soil in the neighborhood, would operate measurably against the place. Greensboro' is a delightful and opulent country town, able [illegible] several hundred persons [illegible] Salisbury is probably [illegible] to no town [illegible] state, and near enough to the centre to prevent any reasonable grounds for murmuring. Lincolnton and Morganton have each of them much to recommend them, and little to be objected to either as the seat of the Convention. Upon the whole, there are many conveniences attending each of the places enumerated, and no serious objection to any of them; so that there will be no difficulty in making choice of a proper site to be honored with the presence of the intended Convention.

It may be that the eastern gentlemen of the type, as well as their influential supporters, will treat this communication with seeming contempt; but it would be well for them to recollect, that we are the descendants of the men of '76, and possess enough of the spirit of our venerable ancestors to vindicate our rights, if assailed by a domineering ministry, actuated by the same principles as those of the British parliament of that day.

A. Z.

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 13th instant, Mr. *William Pinkston*, about sixty years of age, to Miss *Margaret Coughenour*, aged sixteen.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, **Peter**, an infant son of Mr. *Michael Brown*, aged about two years.

In this county, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. *John Wade*, aged [illegible]. He was a soldier of the revolution, and, what is a little remarkable, considering the great age to which he arrived, he [illegible] constant whiskey drinker.

In Iredell county, on the 26th ultimo, *William Linny*, in the 82d year of his age, after a lingering and painful illness of eight or nine successive months. The deceased was late of the county of Louisa, in the state of Virginia. As [illegible] be [illegible], Mr. Linny was born [illegible] ay [illegible] the [illegible] of Gr[illegible] on board a Man of [illegible] service seven years; he was [illegible] charged, and afterwards served as an apprentice seven years to the blacksmith trade. He then came to America, and landed from the Neptune on the coast of Virginia, February 2[illegible], 1768; [illegible] which state he resided (principally in the county of Louisa) until February, [illegible] when he removed to North-Carolina, Iredell county. It has fallen to the lot of surviving friends often to record the triumphs of the dying christian; but in few instances have they been more conspicuous, than in the subject of this article. His "chamber was truly privileged beyond the common walks of virtuous life." [illegible] before his death, he called [illegible] this broken narration, and stated [illegible] profession a baptist he wished a minister of the Baptist connexion to preach his funeral sermon in a particular grove near to where he directed he should be interred, from the 14th chap. Rev. 13th verse, and a Hymn from the same text to be sung on the occasion. His departure was tranquil and serene. Without a wish to live, a struggle or a groan, he resigned himself to death, and fell asleep in the arms of a compassionate Redeemer. [*Communicated.*

To the Public.

UNDERSTANDING that there is a report in circulation relative to my professional character, I feel myself bound to give the public a correct detail of the circumstance which gave origin to such a malicious report.

I was requested, on the 7th of May last, to visit the late Mrs. Graham, of this county. I found that lady in the last stage of typhus fever: pulse between 135 and 140 in a minute, small and feeble, accompanied with every symptom of dissolution. Being urged to prescribe, I did so, and left my patient with a firm confidence she could not survive more than 30 hours. Accordingly she paid the debt of nature within the limits of that time. I afterwards inquired of Mr. Graham if the medicine *I left* had the effect intended, and he answered that it had not, that she continued to sink. Some few weeks after a son of Graham's was taken sick, and was told by his father there were salts in the house, and that he had better take a dose. Accordingly he did, and in a few minutes after began to complain of the most excruciating pain in the stomach. He requested that I might be sent for immediately, but before the message arrived at Mocks [illegible], he died. On examining the paper which (as he thought) contained the salts, he found it in reality to contain *Saltpetre.* He then suggested the idea to some of his neighbors, that the saltpetre *might* have been left by me, when I visited his wife; which cruel suggestion was the cause of the report. Now the facts, I never visited the boy as is reported, nor did I ever leave a particle of saltpetre at Graham's: all that was left was one cathartic and a small vial of anodyne drops. The saltpetre must have come from some other source. Since that time, *another* of the family died; but fortunately for me, I was not the attending physician, [illegible] might have afforded a splendid seal to the [illegible] of those despicable wretches who thus [illegible] the character of individuals.

[illegible]

Mo[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] ing dissolved more [illegible] two [illegible]ance, it was hoped that all debts due to said [illegible] would have been liquidated ere this. It is now become our painful task to say, that unless all debts due to said firm are paid before the 1st of December next, that the bonds and accounts due will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
EZRA ALLEMONG.

4th September 1821.—8w65

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment.....Blake Piercey and others summoned as garnishees. James Edwards *vs.* Brice Ogle: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Ashville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him. pt69

Test. JOHN MILLER, *Clerk.*

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

ORIGINAL attachment....garnishees summoned, &c. Joseph Patterson *versus* William Addington: July Term, 1821. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, therefore, that publication be made for three weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held at Ashville, for the county of Buncombe, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him. pt69

Test. JOHN MILLER, *Clerk.*

Lots for Sale.

THE Commissioners for the town of Morganton will, in pursuance of the powers vested in them, proceed to sell in the town of Morganton a number of lots, laid off in the town commons, on the 22d and 23d days of October next; and should the sale not be completed, will continue until it is. They contain a number of the most beautiful eminences for building, and will afford a pleasant retreat to all those persons who may wish to retire from the lower country to one of the healthiest parts of the world, surrounded by a rich and fertile country. In addition to the health of the place, Morganton holds out other inducements to settle in and about it, as provisions can be procured in great plenty, of the best quality, and on the lowest [illegible]. It is expected that the lots will sell on reasonable terms. The payments will be made in three equal instalments of six, twelve, and eighteen months, the purchaser giving bond and good security.

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Se[illegible]*r* 1, 1821.—6w66

[illegible]ba Springs for Sale.

[illegible]e of the last will and testament of [illegible] Jenkins, deceased, the Executors [illegible] to Public Sale, at the Court-House [illegible], on the 23d day of October next, [illegible]rts of the lot, including the Mineral Springs and Bathing House, formerly occupied [illegible]tain John Reed, together with a [illegible] adjoining the said lot, containing [illegible]ore or less. Said land will be sold [illegible] one and two years, the purchasers with approved security.

DAVID JENKINS,
WM. J. WILSON, } *Executors.*

Lincoln County, N. C.
July 19, 1821. t015

Negroes for Sale.

ON the 4th day of October, at Mock's Old Field, there will be sold, on a credit of [illegible] several valuable young NEGRO [illegible] GIRLS, belonging to the estate of the [illegible] Richmond Pearson, deceased.

J. A. PEARSON, *E*[illegible]
E. PEARSON, *Exec*[illegible]

August 24, 1821. 64ts

Plantation for Sale.

NOTICE.—For sale, a valuable Plan[illegible] miles from Salisbury, on [illegible] river. This plantation contain[illegible] land, attached to which is a ve[illegible] [illegible] made conve[illegible]

[illegible]

and 35 years of [illegible] six feet [illegible] large whiskers [illegible] Unless spoken to [illegible] and intelligent [illegible] collect[illegible] George [illegible] twenty [illegible] inches [illegible] lead in [illegible] plausible [illegible] in his manners [illegible] of common [illegible] common wool hat [illegible] by them when they were [illegible] purchased in the state of [illegible] Richmond and Petersburg, and were raised, as we were informed, Gabriel by [illegible] Depp, of Powhatan county, and George by [illegible] Floyd, of or near Lynchburg; and it is expected they will attempt to return to one of those [illegible]es. The above reward will be paid on delivery, or twenty dollars for either, or [illegible] lars for each, if apprehended and confined in any Jail in the United States, and information given so that we get them.

WM. & GEO. W. [illegible]

August 2[illegible], 1821. [illegible]66

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

BEAUTIFUL STANZAS.

FROM THE ETONIAN.

In many a strain of grief and joy,
My youthful spirit sung to thee;
But I am now no more a boy,
And there's a gulph 'twixt you and me.
Time on my brow has set his seal—
I start to find myself a man,
And know that I no more shall feel
As only boyhood's spirit *can*.

And now I bid a long adieu
To thoughts that held my heart in thrall,
To cherish'd dreams of brightest hue,
And thee—the brightest dream of all.
My footsteps rove not where they rov'd,
My home is chang'd, and, one by one,
The "old familiar" forms I lov'd
Are faded from my path—and gone.

I launch into life's stormy main,
And 'tis with tears—but not of sorrow,
That, pouring thus my parting strain,
I bid thee, as a bride, good-morrow.
Full well thou know'st I envy not
The heart it is thy choice to share;
My soul dwells on thee, as a thought
With which no earthly wishes are.

• • • • • •

It is my jo[illegible] my pride
To pictu[illegible] bliss divine;
A happy and an honour'd bride,
Blest by a fonder love than mine.
Be thou to *one* a holy spell,
A bliss by day—a dream by night,
A thought on which his soul shall [illegible]
A cheering and a guiding light.

His be thy heart, but while no oth[illegible]
Disturbs *his* image at its core,
Still think of me as of a brother,
I'd not be lov'd, nor love thee, [illegible]
For thee each feeling of my bre[illegible]
So holy—so serene shall be,
That when thy heart to his is pre[illegible]
'Twill be no crime to think of [illegible]

I shall not wander forth at night,
To breathe thy name—as lovers [illegible]
Thy form, in visions of delight,
Not oft shall break my solitude.—
But when, at morn or midnight hour,
I commune with my God, alone,
[illegible] the throne of Peace and Power
[illegible] blend thy welfare with my own.

[illegible] with pure and fervent sighs,
[illegible] before some lov'd one's shrine,
When gazing on her gentle eyes,
I shall not blush to think of thine.
Then, when thou meet'st thy love's caress,
And when thy children climb thy knee,
In [illegible] of happiness,
[illegible]times—*sometimes* think [illegible]

[illegible]terary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

COL. SYMMES.

[illegible]orth American Review [illegible] July, 1821. [illegible] amusing article on Col. [illegible]mmes' new [illegible] the earth. The revi[illegible] seizes upo[illegible] [illegible] at N[illegible]ork entitled [illegible] voyage to [illegible] to be entertain[illegible] worth [illegible] purpo[illegible] ex[illegible] and hi[illegible] at th[illegible] admira[illegible]d he h[illegible] think, succe[illegible] [illegible] the who[illegible] Even the [illegible] in reading [illegible] himself [illegible], which [illegible] be forced [illegible] have only [illegible] which is [illegible] of the [illegible] extraor[illegible] same [illegible] with [illegible] the [illegible] has [illegible] passage [illegible] to Columbus, what a [illegible] immortality does not the colo[illegible] possess [illegible] which may [illegible] formed [illegible]pt. Seaborn's [illegible]ches [illegible] this ques[illegible] If th[illegible]ic, then cer[illegible] the gre[illegible] of this splen[illegible] path ought [illegible] annals of fame; [illegible] way if no such ope[illegible] described should ever b[illegible] should be glad to know wha[illegible] from the brilliancy of Col. Symmes' theory. Never have men [illegible] so niggardly, as to demand a mere [illegible]cal success. Columbus would [illegible] been the most arrogant schemer [illegible]s principle. He sailed not for A[illegible]a, but for India; and he thought [illegible]d found it. But he did not find [illegible] he sought, and he did not seek what he found; and yet we load him with praises, because he happened to be arrested by Hispaniola, on the way to the Indian ocean. Col. Symmes ought to have the advantage of a similar indulgence. We doubt if all Pinkerton and Purchas contain more splendid discoveries than those which Col. Symmes projects, and we maintain that if the not finding a north-west passage round the world is a source of glory to Columbus, that the colonel has as fair a prospect of immortality, for not finding the passage through it. *Sat est voluisse.* The actual success is often a mere mechanical thing, in which chance, and ship-timber, and fair weather have more to do, than learning or sagacity. Whether any body will actually penetrate to the interior (granting for a moment that the work before us is a romance) we are willing to leave in doubt. But we take leave, out of justice to merit to say, that we think Col. Symmes fairly entitled to the credit of a theory, which never entered into the head of any other man before; and of which, much as we should expect from the fruit of his lecturing—if he lectures as well as he speculates—we have strong doubts whether it will ever enter into the head of any body again. He may be truly said to have 'exhausted worlds and then imagined new.' Goldsmith bestows great and just recommendations on the 'Belgic sires,' for having, as he calls it, 'scooped out an empire;' but our enterprising countryman, in scooping out the globe itself, and proving it to be a sort of terraqueous egg-shell, has furnished the future Goldsmiths of our country with higher themes of panegyric.

It is impossible to anticipate the changes, which these great dis[illegible] may [illegible]ke in [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible] wit[illegible] will [illegible] this [illegible] of [illegible]rth do for our systems of philosophy. The speculators [illegible] the present day, with a disposition [illegible]mewhat *talparian*, have chosen the [illegible]tre of the [illegible]th as the great theatre of their [illegible]ines. Not daring to meet the e[illegible]ation of the world in the face of day, they have gone down

'To the mountain's massy core,
To the mines of living ore,
To the dank and to the dry,
To the unseen of mortal eye;'

[illegible]layed their fantastic tricks in the [illegible] high heaven. The colonel, [illegible] will ferret them out.—We h[illegible]ed the countenances of our geologists to lengthen ominously at the mention of Capt. Seaborn's voyage; and, Wernerian or Huttonian, we find they are alike far from relishing the test of an actual expedition to the regions, which they have chosen to fill with their central volcanoes and gulfs. We have not heard of one of them offering to accompany colonel Symmes to the centre. Cuvier affects to be busy with his Megatherion, the great school at Freyberg maintains a solemn silence with regard to Col. Symmes' call for volunteers; and we do not believe that if the Pope, in imitation of the grant of his predecessor Alexander VI. to the Spaniards and Portuguese, were to cede one of the internal hemispheres to the Vulcanians, and the other to the Neptunians, that there is one of them would dare to put his theory to the touchstone of observation, and set off for the arctic or antarctic opening. We say, we do not believe it; there is no movement toward it. On the contrary, an effort is made to keep up a scornful silence, on the subject of Col. Symmes' proposal; an intemperate and arrogant indifference is put on by the geologists;—they seem to think the disclosure is to be whiffled out of the world's sight, by a sinister reserve on their part; and we think Col. Symmes should come out at once, with 'Reponse au silence de Messieurs les geologistes.' The public will go along with him, in any step of this kind; for the hanging back of the geologists, on this occasion, has excited much the same disgust as Mr. Cl[illegible] refusal to emigrate to S[illegible]bro, with [illegible] Reverend Mr. Kezzel, and the brethren of his color. We have heard [illegible] the African Society [illegible] which was [illegible] It is with a disapprobation equally marked, that the American public has seen the busy ignorance in which the geologists have chosen to remain in regard to Col. Symmes' offer to lead them through the polar openings. It was thought that, with the first annunciation of the proposal, the Neptunians and Vulcanians would have respectively fitted out their expeditions:—that the one party, in a fire proof ship, with ropes and sails of amianthus, and masts of iron, with fire engines and fire buckets, and every thing necessary to withstand a conflagration, would have sailed off, in a mass, to the southern opening, to explore their internal volcanoes. We do not say that they would have been bound in duty all to jump in; but till they had gone to the crater, till they had brought us back some of their internal obsidian, till they had shown us a fragment of basalt or celestine from Symzonia, they could not have asked of the public any farther faith in their theories. Meantime, we should have looked for a corresponding conduct on the part of the Wernerians; an outfit to the interior gulf, a tight seaworthy vessel, with ample provision to go and plough about on the edges of the great abyss,—and then if they had come back and told us they had actually seen their old red sand stone, in a state of paste, and their antediluvian fish working their way through a surf of liquid schistus, they would have done more for their theory than they have hitherto been able to effect. This they should have done, but instead of this they keep grovelling upon the Calton hill, the chalk basin of Paris, and the Harz mountains, and if a piece of lava or madreporite from the centre would save the nation, we do not believe there is one of them would go and fetch it.

But it is time to draw to a close, and we beg leave to recommend the discoveries of Col. Symmes again to the public. His success with the unexplored interior of our earth is so signal, that we advise him next to turn his attention to the [illegible], unless, as some [illegible] in his speculations lead us to think, he has already done it.

THE ORIGIN OF KISSING.

Gorgias held the opinion, that women were not to be honored according to their form but their [illegible], preferring actual virtue to superficial beauty; to encourage which in their sex funeral orations were allowed by the Roman laws to be celebrated for all such as had been either precedents of a good and commendable life, or otherwise illustrious for any noble or eminent action. And therefore lest the matrons or virgins of Rome, the one should deviate from said gravity, or the other from her virgin integrity, the use of wine was not known among them, for that woman was taxed with [illegible] whose breath was known to smell of the grape.——Pliny, in his Natural History, saith that Cato was of opinion, that the use of kissing first began betwixt kinsman and kinswoman, however near allied or far off, only in order to know whether their wives, daughters, or nieces, had tasted any wine; to which custom Juvenal seems to allude in his Satires; as if the father were jealous of his daughter's continence; or, if by kissing her, he perceived whether she had drank wine. But kissing and drinking both are now grown to a greater custom among us, than in those days with the Romans. Nor am I so austere as to forbid the use of either, tho' both may be abused by the vicious;—yet at customary meetings and laudable banquets, they, by the nobly-disposed, and those whose hearts are fixed upon honor, may be used with much modesty and continence.

WOMAN.

[Extracted from "THE IDLE MAN," a new publication which has recently appeared in New-York.]

"Women have been called angels in love tales and sonnets, till we have almost learned to think of angels as little better than women. Yet a man who knows a woman thoroughly, and loves her truly; and there are women who may be both so known and loved; will find, after a few years, that his relish for the grosser pleasures has lessened, and that he has grown into a fondness for the intellectual and refined, without an effort and almost unawares. He has been led on to virtue through his pleasures. The deli[illegible] and the [illegible] passion [illegible] romantick in our [illegible], which keeps much of its character amidst the concerns of life, have held him in a kind of spiritualized existence. He shares his very being with one who, a creature of this world, and with some of the world's frailties, is

Yet a spirit, still and bright,
With something of an angel light.

"With all the sincerity of a companionship of feeling, cares, sorrows, and enjoyments, her presence is as the presence of a purer being, and there is that in her nature which seems to bring him nearer to a better world. She is, as it were, linked to angels, and he feels, in his exalted moments, held by the same tie.

"A woman, amidst the ordinary affairs of life, has a greater influence than a man on those near her. While, for the most part, our feelings are as retired as an anchorite, hers are in constant play before us. We hear them in her varying voice.—We see them in the beautiful and harmonious undulations of her movements; in the quick-shifting hues of her face; in her eye, glad and bright; then fond and suffused. Her whole frame is alive and active with what is at her heart, and the outward form all speaks.

"And can a man listen to this; can his eye rest upon all this, day after day, and he not be touched and made better? She seems of a finer mould than we, and cast in a form of beauty, which, like all beauty, acts with a moral influence upon our hearts. As she moves about us, we feel a movement within, which rises and spreads gently over us, harmonizing with her own.

"The dignity of a woman has its peculiar character. It awes more than that of man. His is more physical, bearing itself up with an energy of courage which we may brave, or a strength which we may struggle against. He is his own avenger, and we may stand the brunt. A woman's dignity has nothing of this force in it. It is of a higher quality, too delicate for mortal touch. We bow before it as before some superior spirit appearing in beautiful majesty."

Religious.

ON THE CHAIN OF UNIVERSAL BEING.

The farther we inquire into the works of our great Creator, the more evident marks we shall discover of his infinite wisdom and power, and perhaps none more remarkable, than in that wonderful chain of beings, with which this terrestrial globe is furnished; rising above each other, from the senseless clod, to the brightest genius of human kind, in which, though the chain itself is sufficiently visible, the links, which compose it, are so minute, and so finely wrought, that they are quite imperceptible to our eyes. The various qualities, with which these various beings are endued, we perceive without difficulty, but the boundaries of those qualities, which form the chain of subordination are so mixed, that where one ends, and the next begins, we are unable to discover. The manner by which this is performed, is a subject well worthy of our consideration, though I do not remember to have seen it much considered; but on an accurate examination appears to be this.

In order to diffuse all possible happiness, God has been pleased to fill this earth with innumerable orders of beings, superior to each other in proportion to the qualities and faculties which he has thought proper to bestow upon them; to mere matter he has given extension, solidity, and gravity; to plants, vegetation; to animals, life and instinct; and to man, reason; each of which superior qualities augments the excellence and dignity of the possessor, and places him higher in the scale of universal existence. In all these, it is remarkable, that he has not formed this necessary and beautiful subordination, by placing beings of quite different natures above each other, but by granting some additional quality to each superior order, in conjunction with all those possessed by their inferiors; so that, though they rise above each other in excellence, by means of these additional qualities, one mode of existence is common to them all, without which they never could have coalesced in one uniform and regular system.

Thus, for instance, in plants we find all the qualities of mere matter, the only order below them, solidity, extension, and gravity, with the addition of vegetation; in animals, all the properties of matter, together with the vegetation of plants, to which is added, life and instinct; and in man we find all the properties of matter, the vegetation of plants, the life and instinct of animals, to all which is superadded reason.

That man is endued with these properties of all inferior orders, will plainly appear by a slight examination of his composition; his body is material, and has all the properties of mere matter, solidity, extension, and gravity; it is also vested with the quality of plants, that is, a power of vegetation, which it incessantly exercises without any knowledge or consent of his; it is sown, grows up, expands, comes to maturity, withers, and dies, like all other vegetables: he possesses likewise the qualities of lower animals, and shares their fate; like them, he is called into life without his knowledge or consent, like them, he is compelled by irresistible instincts, to answer the purposes for which he was designed; like them, he performs his destined course, partakes of its blessings, and endures its sufferings for a short time, then dies, and is seen no more: in him instinct is not less powerful than in them, though less visible, by being confounded with reason, which it sometimes concurs with, and sometimes counteracts; by this, with the concurrence of reason, he is taught the belief of a God, of a future state, and the difference between moral good and evil; to pursue happiness, to avoid danger, and to take care of himself and his offspring; by this too he is frequently impelled, in contradiction to reason, to relinquish ease and safety, to traverse inhospitable deserts and tempestuous seas, to inflict and suffer all the miseries of war, and, like the herring and the mackarel, to hasten to his own destruction, for the public benefit, which he neither understands or cares for. Thus is this wonderful chain extended from the lowest to the highest order of terrestrial beings, by links so nicely fitted, that the beginning and end of each is invisible to the most inquisitive eye, and yet they altogether compose one vast and beautiful system of subordination.

The manner by which the consummate wisdom of the divine artificer has formed this gradation, so extensive in the whole, and so imperceptible in the parts, is this:—He constantly unites the highest degree of the qualities of each inferior order to the lowest degree of the same qualities, belonging to the order next above it; by which means, like the colours of a skilful painter, they are so blended together, and shaded off into each other, that no line of distinction is any where to be seen. Thus, for instance, solidity, extension, and gravity, the qualities of mere matter, being united with the lowest degree of vegetation, compose a stone; from whence this vegetative power ascending through an infinite variety of herbs, flowers, plants and trees to its greatest perfection in the sensitive plant, joins there the lowest degree of animal life in the shell-fish which adheres to the rock; and it is diffcult to distinguish which possesses the greatest share, as the one shews it only by shrinking from the finger, and the other by opening to receive the water which surrounds it. In the same manner this animal life rises from this low beginning in the shell-fish, through innumerable species of insects, fishes, birds, and beasts to the confines of reason, where, in the dog, the monkey, and chimpanze, it unites so closely with the lowest degree of that quality in man, that they cannot easily be distinguished from each other. From this lowest degree in the brutal Hottentot, reason, with the assistance of learning and science, advances, through the various stages of human understanding, which rise above each other, till in a Bacon or a Newton it attains the summit.

Here we must stop, being unable to pursue the progress of this astonishing chain beyond the limits of this terrestrial globe with the naked eye; but through the perspective of analogy and conjecture, we may perceive that it ascends a great deal higher, to the inhabitants of other planets, to angels, and archangels, the lowest order of whom may be united by a like easy transition with the highest of our own, in whom to reason may be added intuitive knowledge, insight into futurity, with innumerable other faculties, of which we are unable to form the least idea through whom it may ascend, by gradations almost infinite, to those most exalted of created beings, who are seated on the footstool of the celestial throne.

FALSE SHAME.

To be ashamed of acting upon every occasion in an immoral manner, is to discover a very laudable disposition; but to be ashamed of acting agreeably to the rules of moral rectitude, in any situation, against the stream of fashion, is to compliment the ton of the age, at the expense of our understanding. Compliances with the customs of the world in matters of indifference, are certainly allowable; we cannot, indeed, without appearing ridiculously singular, set ourselves in direct opposition to them; yet even with regard to them, we must draw a line, as compliances in the most trifling affairs are sometimes attended with serious consequences.